IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning at line 3 of page 8 has been amended as follows:

The diffusion layer between the liquid crystal panel and the reflection-polarizing plate may be replaced by a ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer. The ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer is set such that scattered light has directivity in a specific direction.

Paragraph beginning at line 20 of page 15 has been amended as follows:

A liquid crystal display device of this embodiment is described referring to Fig. 8. In this embodiment, an example is given where a ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer is provided instead of a diffusion layer. Similar to the above embodiments, the description takes as an example a case where a light enters from the side of the polarizer 2. The points that have already been described in the above embodiments will not be repeated.

Paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 16 has been amended as follows:

In this embodiment, the liquid crystal panel 1 is interposed between the polarizer 2 and the reflection-

polarizing plate 3, and a ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer 25 is placed between the liquid crystal panel 1 and the reflection-polarizing plate 3 as shown in the drawing. The liquid crystal panel is provided with a front light 21 for radiating illumination light as shown in the drawing. Here, the reflection axis of the reflection-polarizing plate 3 is set parallel to light that has passed through the off region of the liquid crystal panel 1. The ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer 25 has a function of scattering light that enters at an angle within a specific angle range and directing the scattered light in a specific direction. According to characteristics of the ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer 25, incident light from the thickness direction (the normal line direction) is mostly transmitted, and light having an angle of incident of 5 to 15 degrees is scattered and efficiently gathered in the thickness direction, namely, in front of a viewer, ~~and~~ whereas light having an angle of incident of 20 degrees, which is the critical angle, or more is mostly transmitted. This makes it possible to view at the first viewpoint 11 the incident light 13 of various incident angles and the brightness is improved. Fig. 9 shows the relation between the angle of incident and the transmittance of the ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer. In Fig. 9, the angle of incident of light that enters the ~~directive~~

directional diffusion layer from the thickness direction (the normal line direction) is 0 degree.

Paragraph beginning at line 4 of page 17 has been amended as follows:

Now, a case of viewing the display from the first viewpoint 11 is considered. To obtain a better view of display with external light, the ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer should have an excellent reflection characteristic. It is therefore preferable to use a ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer that is small in transmittance and large in scattering ability. On the other hand, when the front light is put into use, a better view of display is obtained by using a ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer that is large in transmittance and small in scattering ability.

Paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 17 has been amended as follows:

In the case where the display is viewed from the second viewpoint 12, on the other hand, the ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer is required to have an excellent transmission characteristic. A ~~directive~~ directional diffusion layer that is large in transmittance and small in scattering ability is thus preferred. The use of a ~~directive~~

directional diffusion layer having such characteristics is also helpful in avoiding blurred display.